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**Bush and Students
Respond to Persian
Gulf War**

**Bennet of *Ebony*
Joins in MLK
Week Celebrations**

**Basketball
Raises Record
to 11-6**

The Kenyon Collegian

Thursday, January 24, 1991

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New Housing Policy to be Implemented This Spring



Dean Bradley and President Jordan explain the housing policy at their Jan. 17 press conference.

By John Roman

After more than a year of intensive debate, the College has announced a change in its housing policy, to be implemented in this Spring's housing lottery for residential assignments for the 1991-92 academic year.

The new student housing policy will have its greatest immediate impact on the residential halls designated as traditional group living spaces occupied by Kenyon's seven fraternities and two living groups.

Under prior housing policy, these groups had the opportunity to fill the entirety of their designated residence, with the unfilled

rooms being designated for the open lottery.

The new housing policy allows these groups to remain in their current residences. These existing groups will be given the opportunity to fill up to fifty percent of their designated residences with group members who have a standing as juniors or seniors (social members are excluded entirely). The remaining rooms will be available in the open lottery for all students with at least sophomore standing, regardless of their group affiliation. All first-year students will continue to be housed in their assigned rooms.

Groups will no longer be accorded ex-

clusive rights to lounges in these traditional residences; lounges will be available to all residents of those halls. Lounges will be available for reservations through the house manager. "Equity of access to housing has been a legitimate concern for Kenyon in recent years," says President Philip H. Jordan Jr. "Through moderate, adaptive change that does not turn its back on College traditions, our new policy will provide greater opportunity for students to share equally in the enjoyment of Kenyon's residential and social facilities."

Additionally, based on a Student Council recommendation, apartment space will be allocated based on the proportion of men and women in the apartment housing lottery only. Existing policy bases proportional distribution of apartments based on the previous years' percentage of occupation by men and women and projections for the upcoming years' distribution.

The Office of Student Housing will have the responsibility of designating the rooms in group living locations to be occupied by group members and to be available through the open lottery, in the near future.

New groups may apply for group living space each year and existing groups may choose to be assigned other group living locations without losing their existing residential designations. The locations for these new group assignments include non-first year

assigned residences in Mather and McBride, one or two floors of Caples and parts of Manning of Bushnell.

Administrative sources were very positive in their assessments of the student reaction to the policy. H. Stewart FitzGibbon III, assistant dean for student housing services, foresees "no major problems in implementing the policy." Dean of Students Craig W. Bradley believes "these changes in policy will afford a greater number of students access to the variety of housing on campus."

Response to the new housing policy among the student body has been mixed. Greek Council President Chuck Peruchini berates the new policy as going too far. "We are disappointed with the decision reached by Pres. Jordan concerning housing . . . It is my opinion that the recent changes to the Greek system are part of a continuum, with the eventual endpoint being the abolition of fraternities from campus."

April Garrett, a house manager in Old Kenyon, worries about the effect of the policy on group non-group relations with specific regard to lounge use. "It will be interesting to see how effective shared lounge use between independents and group members is. I question how comfortable independents will feel utilizing traditional group lounges. Hopefully, each group will learn to respect other group's inequities."

Air Attack, Retaliation Persist as War Enters Second Week

By Rob Broeren

On Wednesday, January 16 at 7:00 p.m. E.S.T. Presidential Spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater appeared on national television. He read a statement from George Bush which stated, in part, "the liberation of Kuwait has begun." At the same time a massive aerial bombardment by United States and other allied powers was already underway against Iraqi army positions within occupied Kuwait and Iraq itself.

The air campaign began with attacks by both aircraft and cruise missiles against important military targets. These included army command and control centers, Scud surface to surface missile sites, communication facilities, and biological, chemical and nuclear production facilities. Many of the attacks were against Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. Cable News Network's three correspondents in Baghdad provided the only live reports that evening. They talked of the missiles which hit the city and fire from the city's defenders.

The United States military claimed that

there was an 80 percent efficiency in their first attacks against Iraq. During the following days the United States and other allied forces would begin round the clock bombing runs. As of Tuesday, January 22, more than 10,000 air sorties had been flown in the Gulf region.

On Thursday January 17, Iraq responded to the attacks by launching eight Scud missiles at Tel Aviv, Israel, as Saddam Hussein had promised if he was attacked. Originally reports were that these missiles contained nerve gas, but later information proved these reports to be false. There were no fatalities and only light casualties in this attack. Israel, possibly at United States' urging, did not respond to the attack. This was followed by another attack against Israel on Friday, January 18 by a flight of three Scud missiles. Once again there were only light casualties. Once again, Israel did not immediately respond, but stated that it would, at a time and place of its choosing.

Also on January 17, Iraq launched a Scud missile at an air base in Saudi Arabia. United States Patriot anti-missile missiles destroyed

it. In subsequent days the Patriot intercepted and destroyed other Scud missiles launched at several sights in Saudi Arabia.

On Sunday January 20, the United States attacked a Kuwaiti off-shore oil platform which had been shooting surface to air missiles at United States aircraft flying from and returning to their aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf. United States Marines captured 23 Iraqi soldiers.

On the same day Iraq announced that it had captured 20 allied airmen who were shot down while on missions in Iraq and Kuwait. Seven were shown on Iraqi television. Several had bruised faces and all appeared exhausted. They stated their names and then most uttered statements condemning United States aggression against "peaceful" Iraq. It has been speculated that the statements were made under duress.

Monday, January 21 saw the United States perform a combat search and rescue mission to extract a downed F-14 Tomcat crew member.

January 22 provided more developments in see GULF page twelve

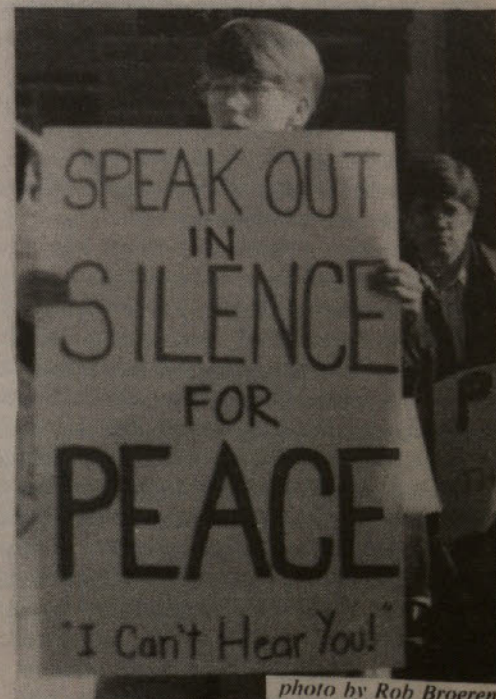


photo by Rob Broeren

Signs like this one take the place of voices at the Silent Vigil on Peirce Lawn, Jan. 15.

Students Organize Teach-In on War in the Middle East

By Cindy Wittman

Kenyon students sponsored a Teach-In on the Crisis in the Middle East on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, January 21-23. The Teach-in offered the Kenyon community information on the current war against Iraq by utilizing the knowledge of many of Kenyon's faculty members, as well as two professors from neighboring Denison.

The Teach-In resulted from the organizational efforts of students Terry Debonis, Becki Miller, Becky Reimbold, Flora Waite and Teresa Cunningham. The format of the presentation, short speeches by faculty members with question and answer sessions and a panel discussion, was influenced by similar teach-ins sponsored by other schools, including Denison. "We want this to spark discussion," claimed Miller.

Each day the presentations loosely followed a theme. Monday, January 21, focused mainly upon the religious elements of the conflict. Leonard Gordon, IPHS professor,

spoke on Israel's place in the war and dealt with the present government of Israel's fear of an international peace conference dealing with the Palestinian problem, the need for Americans to remain in Israel and the importance of Iraq's missile attack on Israel despite the absence of direct fatalities, and the American Jewish peace movement's position in the conflict.

Miriam Dean-Otting of the religion department spoke on the efforts of small groups within Israel to lessen the Israeli-Palestinian problem, stating her intention to get beyond the media to the people involved. Margaret Meriwether, a professor of history at Denison and a specialist on the Middle East, spoke on the Persian Gulf crisis through a historical perspective. She focused upon Iraq's claim to Kuwait, based upon a World War I treaty between France and Great Britain, and the contrasts between Iraq's radical socialist regime and Kuwait's conservative traditional rule. Royal Rhodes, professor of religion, presented the Just War Theory, "a way in

which Christians have sought to find an ethical basis to judge the justness or unjustness of a war." A video presentation by Chaplain Andrew Foster on the options of military participation from a Christian point of view concluded the Monday session.

Tuesday night dealt with the political and economic questions that surround the war. Sophomore Ed Curtis started off the evening with his speech that addressed the portrayal of the Arab world in Western media, and Denison Political Science Professor David Sorenson detailed the United States' military options. Later, Visiting Assistant Professor of Economics Trevor Roycroft explained how the distinctive economic geography of the OPEC nations led to the political instability, and in some ways justified Iraq's invasion according to the standards of the cartel. John Elliott, political science professor, devoted his time to exploring the pressures and issues that entered into President Bush's decisions. According to Elliott, public opinion will play a large role in future strategies and tactical decisions.

Wednesday night was devoted to a faculty panel discussion. The panel featured Political Science Professor Fred Baumann, History Professor Clifton Crais, Luce Professor of Art and Politics Lewis Hyde, Political Science Professor Alex McKeown, Religion Professor Vernon Schubel and Economics Professor Richard Tretheway. The moderator, English Professor and Associate Editor of the *Kenyon Review* David Lynn, possibly foreshadowing the fireworks of the evening, stated in interview, "they're bright and intelligent and articulate people with very different views on things."

The overwhelming theme of the talks focused on the need for some kind of planning in the aftermath of war. More than one speaker noted that there have been no serious efforts devoted to determining the future of the Middle East after the conflict ends, and the United States' role in such a future. According to Meriwether, the attitude of the Arab populace in the Middle East is essentially "with Kuwait Against Iraq, With Iraq

Against the United States," and the United States lost any influence it once possessed. No proposed practical solutions for peace when the fighting is over exist.

The Teach-In was affected by the events of last week, as war was declared against Iraq. The events of the recent past put the information of the presentation in a completely different light. Miller acknowledged that the scheduling on the nights of January 21-23 was a calculated risk against the UN-imposed deadline of January 15th. According to Roycroft, "the chance of reaching people is lessened because people become more emotional because our troops are involved and people are being killed."

There is a lot of support behind the concepts of the Teach-In, however. Foster stated that "it gives an opportunity for people to explore all kinds of questions they have about this war," and Rhodes noted that "in terms of providing some basic knowledge, there's always a role for that."

"I'm glad we're doing it," said Lynn. "I think it's important for Kenyon students and faculty to remember we're not a magic mountain cut off from the world."

Support of the Teach-In was best evidenced, however, by the large turnout of the Kenyon community. There was an oft-noted sentiment by the speakers before the Teach-In that maybe Philomathesian was too small for the presentation, and it turned out to be a pretty accurate prediction. Philomathesian was filled to overflowing as students, faculty and community members attended the speeches on Monday night, and even President Jordan was relegated to a radiator.

It is notable that the Teach-In was completely student organized. According to Gordon, the Teach-In actually relieved pressure on the administration to organize any activity in response to the war. "If things keep going on in the Middle East," stated Miller however, "we would hope that other groups or the College would bring in other speakers." The Teach-In provided both information and the opportunity to discuss the complex issues of war for the Kenyon community.

Third Annual MLK Celebration Honors King's Commitment to Peace

By Becki Miller

The Third Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) Celebration was forced to compete with events unfolding in the Persian Gulf for the attention of the Kenyon community. Attendance at activities in the beginning of last week suffered somewhat because many people were gathered in front of television sets watching war news, but participation picked up towards the end of MLK Week.

"The week swam in a sea of irony," said Matt Gladue '93, a member of the MLK Week Planning Committee. "It was ironic and insensitive that American leaders pressed for a deadline for military action (in the Persian Gulf) which was the birthday of a man who opposed violence and actively sought peace."

About 40 people attended a showing of the great orator's speeches which kicked off the week. Selections included speeches from the Selma movement: "I Have a Dream," and "I Have Been to the Mountaintop."

The new Racial Awareness Program (RAP), begun this past fall, started its second semester with a special program entitled "The Philosophy of Dealing with Racism." About 25 community members viewed a video of "The Meeting," a dramatic presentation of a fictional encounter between King and Malcolm X, which was followed by a discussion. According to Gladue, also a RAP facilitator, the two African-American leaders are often thought to be opposed—one good and one bad—but the video showed their ideas to be complimentary in some ways.

Wednesday's first air assaults on Iraq hit about the same time a candlelight march down Middle Path began. Edward Harvey, Professor Emeritus of French, commented on negative allegations about King's personal life and scholarship that have recently been raised to state that King was not a saint, but a martyr, and as such, he was only human. Assistant Dean for Student Support Services Mila Collins said that what she had prepared to say that night seemed trivial in light of the war and asked for a moment of silence for the troops in the Gulf. Afterwards, Seton Hall Professor David Abalos advocated multicultural education to a group of about 50 people. The reception for Abalos was held in Olin Art Gallery where works by Larry Collins entitled "Black and White" are on

display.

A reading of literature by King and other African-American activists was sparsely attended. But the small group was able to engage in an intimate discussion, led by Tondelaya Dumas '91 and Kendra Stamper '92, about the works read including King's "Where Do We Go From Here?" and Margaret Walker's "Prophet for a New Day."

The MLK Convocation featured musical performances by the Central State University Chorus for the crowd of about 250. In one, Kenyon trumpeter Ted Buehrer '91 accompanied the chorus which was under the direction of William Henry Caldwell. Kenyon Executive Assistant to the President for Multicultural Affairs Frank Hale introduced Thursday's speaker. Hale also requested a moment of silence for meditation on King and for the troops in the Persian Gulf. The keynote speaker, Lerone Bennett, editor of *Ebony*, thanked Hale as a representative of African-American leaders who were "on our case" during the civil rights movement. Several members of the audience stood when Bennett asked for those who had participated in the 1960s civil rights movement to rise. The war intruded upon his speech also as Bennett stated, "We cannot be true to King if we don't say in his name 'Stop the killing.'" He warned that King's memory may be "easier to celebrate than to imitate," advising listeners to "Lead, follow, teach, or get out of the cotton pickin' way" as they continue to pursue King's goals.

It was a weekend of performance as Odyssey & Company played live dance music in the Peirce Great Hall Friday night. Kenyon students paid tribute to King in Saturday evening's Celebration of the Dream Performances. Several campus groups and individuals gave musical entertainment including the Kingfishers, the Owl Creeks, Dan Baker '93, Vonnie Lynn '91, Alexandra Manias '93, and Rebecca Vasquez '93. A dramatic presentation arranged by Collins featured famous and lesser-known African-American poets and excerpts from the play "For Colored Girls Only." Performed by members of the Black Student Union wearing black clothing of very different styles, "Sister Sister" was meant to show the talent and diversity of Black women. The entire audience stood to sing the Black National Anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," which

Students Object to War through Strike

By Kelley Ragland

Two first-year students began hunger strikes this week in order to show their strong objections to the U.S. war in the Persian Gulf.

Tom Knauer and Chris Patterson have not eaten for five and eight days, respectively, although Knauer admits to drinking tea and a little milk to acclimate his body to the change. Although the action seems rather public, Knauer explained that for him it was an internal reaction.

"Although it is a small outward symbol, it's also a very personal thing," Knauer said. "I'm helping myself to deal with it by showing my objection."

spotlighted soloists Brian Granger '93 and Kelley Coleman '92.

More students joined the crowd from the Celebration of the Dream Performances, about 400 all together, to watch Spike Lee's recent movie "Mo' Better Blues." Another film, Euzhan Palcy's "A Dry White Season," preceded a discussion of South Africa in 1976 led by History Professor Clifton Crais on Sunday. Earlier that day, an ecumenical service to honor King, who was a preacher, featured Assistant Director of Admissions from The College of Wooster Gerald Cooper as guest speaker. The Chamber Singers were

Patterson, who stopped eating as soon as he heard that the U.S. had begun attacks on Iraq, agreed to the importance of the decision, but also stressed the effect he hoped his actions might have on others. "When I heard we had attacked a country, with provocations, I didn't feel the attack was a necessary step. I wanted people to understand how serious this situation is and how strongly I object to it."

Knauer intends to continue his strike until either the war ends, there is a drastic change in U.S. policy, or severe physical conditions force him to stop. Meanwhile he hopes that he can last long enough to draw national attention to his objections.

on hand to add to the weekend's performances in honor of King.

Fifteen members of the Kenyon community worked to create the week-long effort to, in the words of the event's theme, "Keep the Dream Alive." Kristen Hamley '93 said that her reason for participating in the planning of MLK Week was that she personally "admired Martin Luther King, Jr.'s ideology and principles."

Collins stated that because Kenyon does not cancel classes on King's birthday, now a national holiday, the week is a way to see KING page twelve

Housing Changes Seek Equity

The past few years have seen a great amount of change at Kenyon, and another change that affects the entire community has recently been passed down in the form of the new housing policy as announced by the administration. The policy goes into effect for the upcoming lottery that will determine housing status for the 1991-92 academic year. President Jordan, in an attempt to satisfy people representing all sides of the argument, came up with a plan that he explained as such: "Through moderate, adaptive change that does not turn its back on College traditions, our new policy will provide greater opportunity for students to equally share in the enjoyment of Kenyon's residential and social facilities." The question that needs to be asked is at what price does this new policy provide a greater chance for students to obtain what is deemed "desirable" housing?

Clearly, the focus of the debate on the fairness in the allocation of housing centered on the historic dormitories of Old Kenyon, Hannah, and Leonard. These three buildings are presently home to seven fraternities and two established living groups. These dormitories are considered, generally, to be "desirable" living areas.

President Jordan was seeking to stay within the boundaries of the "college traditions" and equal housing for all students. President Jordan has deemed that 50 percent of the present living area of the nine prominent living groups be redistributed through the lottery system based on seniority. Considering that some change was inevitable, this is not too drastic a change for the living groups. However, Jordan went a bit further by eliminating sophomore participation in the fifty percent still in the hands of the living groups. This takes the power out of the hands of the living groups with respect to deciding which people the groups want in its allocated area.

Although in the past few years equitability has become an increasingly important question, sophomore equitability specifically has not been an issue. Neither the Senate, the Student Council, nor the Housing Committee had been asked previously to address the issue until this year with the arrival of dean of students Craig Bradley.

Also, the question of the lounges that are a part of the group living areas was addressed. The lounges in question will be monitored and administered by a dorm government that is headed by a house manager, who acts as a liaison between the residence hall and the administration. The use of the lounge will be coordinated by this government. The logistics to the government still needs work, and the house manager is to be appointed by assistant dean for student housing services H. Stewart Fitzgibbon III.

Although it is set that fifty percent of the group living housing will be left for the groups currently using the historic dormitories, which area within each "division" of the residence halls that will be allocated to the college-recognized groups remains in question.

The fraternities feel that a combination of eliminating sophomore eligibility from their fifty percent is a serious blow to the fraternity system, and the possibility that they will be moved away from the closest proximity to the lounges represents further fragmentation of the Greeks. There is good reason to believe that this is the case, if seen from their point of view. Sophomores are generally considered to be the lifeblood to these groups. Instead of dealing with sophomore equitability over time by subtracting points from the affiliated males in a lottery system, it was chosen that this question was dealt with immediately. Is this the kind of moderate change President Jordan was looking for? Many activities important to carrying on the traditions of the fraternities (and therefore, the college) take place in the dormitory lounges. Many fraternity members see the new housing policy as a purposeful intent on the part of the administration in one way to weaken the fraternities to the point of eventual extinction. Fraternities have been a large part of the traditions of Kenyon College and continue to be a large supporter of the social life at Kenyon.

However, the administration felt that certain changes needed to be made in the housing policy in order to bring about fairness to non-affiliated members of the campus, both male and female. It is reasoned that by making instant sophomore equitability and by freeing up spaces in the desirable housing of the south end of campus, then there is greater opportunity for students to use the residential and social facilities. This doesn't satisfy the demands of some non-affiliated students who would prefer the entire living quarters of the college be allocated by a lottery system, in other words, absolute equality.

Therefore, the new housing policy can be seen as a temporary (the plan is up for reevaluation after five years) compromise between two sides to a rather complicated, even heated, argument. Hopefully, the price is not too great. By removing sophomores from existing living-group halls and perhaps separating fraternities from lounges that have traditionally hosted important exercises, the administration is turning its back in part to a large part of its heritage, the Greek system. It is also hopeful that non-affiliated members of residence halls that house a pre-existing living group do not feel intimidated by the presence of that group. This will be shown best when the two groups come together to form an elected body to monitor the activities throughout the residence hall. President Jordan has now made his decision and must now try to smooth over differences that will certainly arise from both the group members and non-group members of Kenyon College.

Written by Members of the Editorial Board

Editor's Note: These Letters to the Editor were submitted during winter break, before war broke out in the Persian Gulf.

Student Reports Emotions in Israel

To the Editor:

Never before have I felt so immersed in the process of history. It is 2 a.m. on January 3, I am in Jerusalem awaiting the "inevitable" war to begin. However, the grip of war has already been placed upon this beautiful desert land. The Intifada rages onto its third year and each day encloses more and more minds within a cage of hatred and fear. Everyone has been touched, or rather shoved by the Uprising. It is a war between victims, each saying to each other, "look at my scars, because of my pain I have the right to hurt you." Suffering does not necessarily breed enlightenment, it breeds hatred. I have seen the fruits of these seeds of hatred that have been planted for two thousand years. I have seen the power of hatred in Hadassah Hospital as I stared frozen at the crushed and bloodied face of my friend. She had been the recipient of an angry Arab's stone throw. I have seen the hatred in the Hyatt Hotel as a security guard punched my friend after seeing his Arab identification card. There is no peace on the streets of Jerusalem.

And now I prepare to leave, to run to Spain with my girlfriend. The "true Zionists" are staying, claim the most outspoken members of the grapevine. My mother is on tranquilizers, my girlfriend dreams of war,

and even I am beginning to lose some of my idealistic optimism. For me, that loss of optimism is perhaps the greatest indicator of my own real fear. Zionist, or not, I feel more love for my family than for any Zionist vision of statehood.

However, the situation is more complicated than that. To open up a paper in Barcelona on the 16th and read, "Tel Aviv attacked thousands killed" would not fill me with a sense of gratitude. On the contrary, my thoughts would race to Jeff, Paul, Reuben, Sharon and everyone else who could be victims. The guilty survivor is born. Are they O.K.? Oh my God what will happen now? I am fantasizing but these hypothetical scenes don't seem far from the present script.

I am running now to take early finals, to board the plane, to get out and not look back. I am running to get home and sit down, to breathe deeply and then to cry. Tears of fear for the people I left behind, tears for the dreams I left broken on the streets of Jerusalem, tears for the Arab who is oppressed, tears for the Jew who seems so incapable of disentangling himself from the role of the oppressor, tears for a country and a people forever in fear. I am running . . .

Sincerely,
Josh Zuckenberg '92
Jerusalem Hebrew University

Professors Explain Draft Information

To the Editor:

President Bush has sent a letter to thousands of college newspapers. This paper may have already have printed it by the time our letter is received. We may, in fact, be at war by the time of its publication. As college teachers we are aware of a certain complacency on the part of many students and wish to add the following information about the draft, information which was not even alluded to in the President's call for support from students. (A fuller text appeared in the November 21 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*).

There are 3.5 million men currently signed up for the draft. Under current draft law an act of Congress, signed by the President, would activate the call-ups. If the draft began in 1991, males born in 1971 would be the first called, followed by those born in 1970, 1969 and so on until all 19 to 25-year-olds were activated. The draft would then work back to 19 and 18-year-olds. Larry Waltman, speaking for the Selective Service, said the system would be able to supply 100,000 men within 30 days of the draft's enactment. Draftees would remain in service at least 24 months and could be shipped overseas after only 120 days' training stateside. There will be no deferments for only sons, although men who have lost a parent or sibling in battle would be granted one. Students drafted mid-term could defer only until the end of the term and college seniors would be allowed to complete their year of study. The only student draft exemption would be for seminarians and students at divinity schools. Both Canada and Sweden have announced unwillingness to take draft-dodgers and deserters. It does not seem unlikely to us that the President's letter to college students was both an attempt to limit opposition to war and preparation for eventual activation of the draft.

We all know that minorities and the financially less advantaged are disproportionately represented in the Army as well as among reservists and the National Guard. We might also remember that institution of the draft was a major factor in creating wide-spread opposition to the Vietnam war. We would hope that today's students would not wait until their bodies are on the line to seriously question the wisdom of moving from an effective defensive posture in the Gulf to an offensive one which will cost the lives of so many fine Americans for no clearly defined national interest. ("We need to kick his butt" falls far short of being a justification for the 1,000 to 50,000 casualties estimated by different military authorities. While no one can predict accurately the number of deaths, an order for 16,000 body bags has been received by manufacturers of that item.)

We would urge all of you to inform yourselves, attend teach-ins, listen to televised debate, read the papers attentively and critically. Let us not make the mistake that questioning a military solution to the crisis means lack of support for those serving in Desert Shield (among whom we count many students and friends). It is because of them that we should resist simplistic slogans and solutions. We all want a just peace in the Middle East and a secure future for all the countries of that region. Our opposition to the military solution in January of 1991 is because we believe it cannot possibly bring about that desired solution but will only lead to larger problems.

Sincerely,
Caryl and Craig Lloyd
Professors
University of South Alabama

THE READERS WRITE

The *Kenyon Collegian* encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be signed and typed, double-spaced and are due Tuesdays at noon in the Gund Commons mailbox. The Editors reserve the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intent of the submission. Letters and columns do not necessarily reflect the views of the staff.



Greed Causes Persian Gulf Conflict Bush Defines Purpose in Gulf War

To the Editor:

For some time now I have been greatly concerned over developments in the Middle East. In particular, I am appalled at the willingness of our country to commit thousands of troops to a cause whose purpose and goals have been more carefully concealed than clearly articulated.

In the beginning President Bush declared that U.S. military presence in the Gulf was for the protection of Saudi Arabia and the reinstatement of the Kuwaiti government. But neither of these countries are democracies, so we definitely don't have the excuse of furthering the cause of democracy in that region to mask our true intentions. A few weeks later the President re-defined the purpose of the U.S. military in the Gulf as defending "our way of life." But how can the fate of one little country half-way around the world seriously affect "our way of life" enough to justify a war? It seems very clear to me that our government is interested only in determining who controls oil in the region. Who can seriously maintain the argument that our massive military presence and our willingness to spend billions of dollars would be happening if fig trees stood in place of the oil fields in Kuwait? Would the human rights atrocities in Kuwait bother the U.S. government enough to exercise this kind of military might if oil was absent in the region? I think not.

With these issues in mind, I find it most disconcerting that a President who gave the appearance of concern over ecological issues should suddenly show his true colors by his willingness to kill over a "way of life" that is increasingly linked to the wasteful consumption of a non-renewable and ecologically devastating fossil fuel. And while Saddam Hussein has revealed his willingness to use what Bush has called "naked aggression," the United States is little better in its willingness to economically and militarily exploit poor and needy countries in Central and South America, not to mention the hypocrisy of turning a blind eye to the military invasion of Lebanon by Syria and Israel and the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. U.S. condemnation of foreign aggression and our willingness to resist it are based on economic and political expediency, not concern over human life. Indeed, our country's support of the contras in Nicaragua and our invasions of Panama and Grenada only demonstrate U.S. contempt for international law, sovereignty, and human rights. I find the increasing parallels between the foreign policies and the means of achieving economic ends employed by both Saddam Hussein and the U.S. government truly frightening.

And let's not forget that the U.S. supported Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war with money and weapons. In effect, our foreign

policy of sticking our nose into the problems of other countries has given Hussein the very military capability he now possesses. Nevertheless, the Bush administration has the audacity to act shocked and surprised! And while I can only condemn Saddam Hussein's actions in taking over Kuwait and believe he should be resisted (albeit nonviolently), U.S. motivation in establishing Operation Desert Shield mirrors at least one of Saddam Hussein's reasons for invading Kuwait—desire to control the oil.

Furthermore, a U.S. military strike will mean not only the deaths of U.S. and Arab military personnel, but also the possible slaughter of hundreds of innocent Arab women and children. Are we willing to defend an increasingly psychotic consumer lifestyle by engaging in this kind of terrorism? Sadly, it appears the answer is yes. In this more secular age we are once again witnessing the horror of another "Christian" crusade against the Muslim "infidels" through the dehumanizing distortions of the media and through the gunboat diplomacy of U.S. foreign policy.

Of course, George Bush will claim that the United States is attempting to establish a "new world order" in which peace and democracy unites all countries. The rhetoric we get on television leads me to believe that the United States wants to be the political power behind this world order. But the question remains: peace and democracy on whose terms? Once again, the United States wants the power to pursue its own interests with peace and democracy as determined by economic and political expediency. Social justice and genuine concern for the welfare of other nations (particularly third world nations) is not a consideration in present U.S. foreign policy. Why should any of us believe it will be in the future?

The world is no longer large enough to withstand this kind of separatism and divisiveness from either Saddam Hussein or the U.S. government. War can only contribute to long-term political and economic turmoil and violence. Band-aid solutions and the unwillingness to search for and heal the root causes of world problems will only insure a future that few of us can afford to see materialize. And if war erupts, Operation Desert Shield may very well contribute to the creation of a political and military quagmire from which the United States will emerge with heavy military, economic, and political casualties.

Corporate and consumer greed lie at the heart of Operation Desert Shield. I can only conclude that in their preference for money and oil over human life, the current state of "our way of life" and the militarism of the warhawks in the U.S. Government are exposed as travesties of true freedom, human rights, and democracy.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles Bryan Owen '91

To the Editors:

If armed men invaded a home in this country, killed those in their way, stole what they wanted and then announced the house was now theirs—no one would hesitate about what must be done.

And that is why we cannot hesitate about what must be done halfway around the world: in Kuwait.

There is much in the modern world that is subject to doubts or questions—washed in shades of gray. But not the brutal aggression of Saddam Hussein against a peaceful, sovereign nation and its people. It's black and white. The facts are clear. The choice unambiguous.

A year after the joyous dawn of freedom's light in Eastern Europe, a dark evil has descended in another part of the world. But we have the chance—and we have the obligation—to stop ruthless aggression.

I have been in war. I have known the terror of combat. And I tell you this with all my heart: I don't want there to be war ever again. I am determined to do absolutely everything possible in the search for a peaceful resolution to this crisis—but only if the peace is genuine, if it rests on principle, not appeasement.

But while we search for that answer, in the Gulf young men and women are putting their own lives on hold in order to stand for peace in our world and for the essential value of human life itself. Many are younger than my own children. Your age, most of them. Doing tough duty for something they believe in.

Reader Responds to Patriotism Call

To the Editor:

In reading Michael Rutter's letter, "Lack of Support Sickens Student," I was struck by his demonstration of the apathy that he condemned. It is obvious that Mr. Rutter never took into consideration the ideals and purpose of the country that he is so eager to die for. In a democracy, it is our right to defend our ideals, not to die for the misguided folly of our leaders. I oppose the war because I am a patriot; I believe in the ideals of my country, and those ideals have nothing to do with the reasons that we are involved in the Gulf. Being a patriot in a democracy involves knowing when your leaders are wrong, and

Each day that passes means another day for Iraq's forces to dig deeper into their stolen land. Another day Saddam Hussein can work toward building his nuclear arsenal and perfecting his chemical and biological weapons capability. Another day of atrocities Amnesty International to document. Another day of international outlaws, instead of international law.

I ask you to think about the economic devastation that Saddam Hussein would continue to wreak on the world's emerging democracies if he were in control of one fifth of the world's oil reserves. And to reflect on the terrible threat that a Saddam Hussein armed with weapons of mass destruction already poses to human life and to the future of all nations.

Together, as an America united against these horrors, we can, with our coalition partners, assure that this aggression is stopped and the principles on which this nation and the rest of the civilized world are founded are preserved.

And so let us remember and support all our fine servicemen and women, as they stand ready on the frontier of freedom, willing to do their duty and do it well. They deserve our complete and enthusiastic support—and lasting gratitude.

George Bush
President of the United States

Editor's Note—Due to space considerations these are excerpts from the President's letter to colleges around the nation.

BE A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER

Speak-Out Protests War in Gulf

To the Editor:

Last semester, several students formed a group called Speak-Out to oppose what we then feared would be and now are horrified has become a war in the Persian Gulf against Iraq. We wish to state to the Kenyon community that Speak-Out is a peaceful organization intent on ending this war.

First, Speak-Out condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. We support the individuals in the U.S. and U.N. military forces, but not the decision that committed them to Operation Desert Storm which began last week. As a group, we seek to promote discussion and ac-

tions that will lead to a nonviolent resolution of this crisis.

Speak-Out is made up of individuals who share these basic ideas. But, our opinions on specific issues relating to the Persian Gulf War may differ, or expand upon the ones presented here. We welcome all members of the Kenyon community who share our primary beliefs to join us in our efforts.

Rebecca R. Miller '93
Flora R. Waite '93
Rebecca C. Reimbold
Teresa E. Cunningham '93
Terrie DeBonis '91

Collegian Office Hours

The Kenyon *Collegian* will hold regular office hours between 7:30 and 10:00 p.m. every Sunday through Wednesday during second semester. The *Collegian* invites all students and members of the community who are interested in working for the newspaper, placing advertisements in the newspaper or submitting Letters to the Editor to do so during these hours. The *Collegian* is a student run newspaper located in Chase Tower in Peirce Hall. We welcome responses to the paper and invite all members of the community to offer submissions. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1943, Gambier, Ohio, 43022.

U.S. Gulf Engagement Shortsighted

Mark Vacha

I oppose our nation's involvement in war against Iraq on four different grounds. The reasons behind fighting the war in the first place are not properly thought out. Our eventual victory in war leaves us facing a peace that we may lose. We have chosen war when we still had a viable option in the form of economic sanctions. The war is inconsistent with where our U.S. foreign policy should be heading.

One argument for war contends that the sovereignty of Kuwait has been violated. This is indisputable. Yet, we have not always upheld this principle of international law ourselves, let alone been willing to fight for it. We mined harbors in Nicaragua, subverted regimes in Guatemala and Chile, and tried to assassinate Castro. These actions may or may not have been justified by some other standards. The point is, however, that it is absurd to say the war is fought on grounds of upholding international law. Thus, illusions cast aside, the war is fought on some other grounds. One might be moral grounds. Saddam Hussein is such a threat that he must be taken out. This line of thinking focuses on some future threat and does not depend on the Kuwait invasion at all. In this case the invasion of Kuwait is only symptomatic of a future threat. In response to this argument I suggest the example of General George Patton who at the end of World War II wanted to take out the Russians. Patton was condemned for this view not only because of the costs of such a war but because it would have been considered unjust aggression on the part of the U.S. One might counter that Hussein has attacked both Iran and Kuwait and has insidiously perpetrated genocide in his own country. I counter that the force of the Patton analogy holds because the Russians attacked Finland and Poland and Stalin committed genocide against the Ukrainians through contrived famine.

Another grounds might be economic interests. I contend that increased production by other nations and domestic adjustments in consumption would have justified the patience needed to free up Kuwaiti oil fields (which now burn as this piece is being written) through means short of war. Perverting part of Augustine's just war theory into a

"smart war theory", war for Kuwaiti oil is not smart because it is not proportional to the level of our interests at stake.

War leaves the U.S. facing a peace that it may likely lose. Taking out Hussein from Iraq creates a power vacuum ripe for adventurism by Syria, Iran, and maybe even renegade Soviet republics. Such a vacuum means that the U.S. may have to occupy Iraq and keep up a military presence in the Gulf at high levels. Such an occupation threatens moderate Arab regimes and increases animosity towards the U.S. throughout the region.

War was not fought as a last option. Sanctions provided a historic opportunity for exerting political might through peaceful means in response to aggression. Sanctions, moreover, could have created a precedent for concerted international action which the U.S. has destroyed by discrediting sanctions and taking on the bulk of the war ourselves. Furthermore, sanctions provided a better chance of causing internal political change in Iraq. War has rallied the Iraqis behind Hussein. Sanctions may have caused them to direct their frustrations at him. Desperate people can overthrow entrenched despots. Look at Romania.

Finally, the war is inconsistent with where U.S. foreign policy should be headed. We literally cannot afford to be in the business of taking out international bullies. The Soviets were the first to say "uncle" in an arms race of economic attrition. Let's get our domestic house in order. We face a fiscal crisis in our nation. We have budget deficits, trade deficits, companies buried in debt, and a troubled financial system. War misallocates resources and further burdens our nation's economic well being. Senator Sam Nunn best sums up my thinking on the issue. He argued that the U.S. should have relied on a much smaller military presence to serve as a deterrent coupled along with continued economic sanctions. Nunn further argued that vital U.S. interests are not at stake in Kuwait. I fear that we are responding to less than vital international interests by further endangering our long-term vital interests of domestic, fiscal and financial stability.

War Should Not End Demonstrating

Eric Grodsky

This weekend's march on Washington, D.C. against involvement in the Persian Gulf has been criticized from all quarters of the country. Engaged in a war which more than 85% of the country supports, there seems to be little room for dissension in the ranks. Those who oppose the protest argue that criticizing the president's decision now is of no use. We are engaged in a war from which we cannot realistically withdraw.

Of more concern to those against protest is the morale of the soldiers in the Middle East. Most of America sees demonstration against the war as demonstration against the soldiers. They see the specter of the sixties with its hatred of the military as a message inherent in war protest.

Questioning the usefulness of protesting after we have committed ourselves to war is short sighted on the one hand and misses the point on the other. It is shortsighted in that critics expect change immediately and don't see that happening. They are correct: change in our country is a slow process. Demonstrating takes time and commitment to work.

If those against protest argue that now is the time to be united behind our president they misinterpret the intent of our Founding Fathers. Such a time does not exist within the framework of democracy. Dissension is a basic freedom in the United States and is supposedly something we are fighting for. To feel strongly against the war and do so silently and privately for the sake of preserving a false unity is contradictory to the freedoms our Constitution guarantee us.

An interpretation of protest as antagonistic to our troops comes from a different time with different protests. Nobody sees our men and women as baby killers or monsters. The soldiers of the United States are doing what we pay them to do—follow orders. The goal of those orders has the support of the entire country. Nobody believes Hussein should be allowed to stay in Kuwait.

This is not a protest against the soldiers of our services, but against the orders they follow. People today protest out of concern for our soldiers and a belief in the potential for a peaceful resolution. The protest is for our people in the Middle East and their safe return.

There is a more subtle reason to protest which has not been publically addressed. By taking full control of the Gulf situation President Bush has amassed an incredible amount of power. The enthusiastic response of the American public to Presidential rule of this nature is itself a reason to protest our government's actions.

What mechanism is there at this point in time to check the President? None whatsoever. I choose to protest this war because I feel the conflict is premature and probably unnecessary. Withdrawing our troops now is a difficult if not impossible task. Allowing the actions of Congress and the President to go unprotested simply because a commitment has been made, however, relieves them of responsibility of their decisions. Executive strength of this magnitude sets a dangerous precedent for future foreign policy which must be recognized now.

Reader Questions "Blind Patriotism"

To the Editors:

I write in reply to Michael Rutter's letter of December 13. Mr. Rutter stated that the reason he supports U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf and is willing to fight is for the same reason that his father fought in Vietnam—"to serve his country . . . a small payback for the opportunity his country had given him to have everything that he loved." I argue that although Mr. Rutter questioned his father's role in Vietnam, he failed to question the underlying reasoning to the answer he received—and that Mr. Rutter makes the same mistake in his analysis of the present war and anti-war protests. Mr. Rutter suggested that because he enjoys a comfortable life as a citizen of the United States, then citizens like him are obligated to defend unquestioningly whatever the U.S. government does.

Mr. Rutter first criticized "the absolute and intolerable apathy this country has sunk into." But then he stated in the next sentence that what "sickens [him] the most is the dominant attitude that it is not worth dying

for your country anymore." Let me point out that the protests of U.S. policy in the Gulf are not examples of apathy, but expressions of a very strongly held opinion, albeit one with which Mr. Rutter may not agree. Perhaps Mr. Rutter was suggesting that those who protest the U.S. war against Iraq are "apathetic" in that we do not automatically support all actions taken by the U.S. government. If so, Mr. Rutter confused the term *apathy* with *reason*.

Further, let me make the distinction that to be critical of the U.S. is not to be unAmerican, as Mr. Rutter implies. That is, questioning U.S. actions is not the same as undermining the legitimacy of the U.S. regime. Instead, critical analysis of the U.S. government is an exercise of American citizenship.

Mr. Rutter advocated blind patriotism and unquestioning faith in the U.S. government which is inconsistent with American citizenship. Participation in a representative democracy such as ours requires that one must petition the government to effect

see PATRIOTISM page twelve

The Kenyon Collegian

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Dr. Abalos Stresses the Need For Cultural Individualism

By Michael Rutter

Coinciding with last week's events celebrating the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. David Abalos, Professor of Religion and Sociology at Seton Hall University, came to Kenyon to present a lecture entitled, "Transforming American Education: Continuing the Dream of Dr. King." Abalos discussed a study in multi-culturalism both in light of academics, but more profoundly social benefits. He stressed the need for individuals to re-establish their own culture in order to implement and ultimately surpass the limits of preconditioned, narrow societal standards.

The night Abalos spoke, January 16, did not attract as many students as was expected because of the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf. In relation to this issue, he indicated that he believed war was launched in hopes of solving the more immediate domestic plagues. He thought the American government by preserving freedom abroad was intentionally obscuring the drama of racism and sexism at home. In light of the ominous event, he skillfully brought about a new angle of his lecture to reflect current events.

Pivotal to bringing about change, Abalos thought, was the creation of new language to end words of suppression—chiefly, minority. More people, he indicated, are now taking their own names from their original roots: African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Latino-Americans, European-Americans. To take one's own name, Abalos said, is to empower oneself; it is indicative that everyone is

political by the very nature of human existence. Stemming from this inherent cultural identity, he believed that education has always been political, because it has suppressed people of color and women. Too often education, trapped within an environment that supports a jaded and partial view of history, exists as a means of suppression by portraying foreign cultures as ignorant and inferior.

To surpass this, Abalos utilized Martin Luther King Jr.'s belief that all education is political and that truth is ultimately found in action. Extending from King's definition, Abalos defined pedagogy—literally "to escort"—as the true art (the action) of teaching: the guiding of a student into the world that the instructor knows best. True educators, he felt, do not fall into the trap of assimilation by stripping away the student's identity, but verify the struggle lies so often unnoticed or covered by cultural disillusionment. Abalos stressed that individuals must not remain within the limits of nationalism—a sense of xenophobia—but rather extend themselves to protect all of humanity. Education is a process of redefinition—while maintaining one's own cultural integrity one must not overshadow others. To exemplify, Abalos made a reference to Ellison's novel of African-American self-realization, *Invisible Man*, which stressed the notion that the superior treats the 'lessers' as non-existent. Abalos contended that "there is a spark in me of the divine . . . something other than what I see . . . each of us is pregnant with our own selfhood." In essence, no one is invisible despite

the environment that propagates such distortions.

We all have choice, he said. We can either preserve self-interest or hold steadfast to the obvious premise that we all need each other. Education means literally "to lead" (from the Latin *duco*), to guide not *seduco*, to seduce into assimilation, or *reduco*, to reduce education to the point of self-interest. He stressed that the point of education was not to suffer but, *aduco*, to lead away (in essence, to tell someone what is yours). He cited a Princeton study where students conducted a survey that revealed that the college was confined to a white-upper-middle class mentality. The results eventually yielded a cry for more students of color. Now students of color make up 25% of the student body, adding what he feels is an integral dimension to education—communal cultural understanding. In terms of all college life, he stressed that individuals must strip themselves of their background. For example to "be in Kenyon, but not of Kenyon."

Expanding from the societal ramifications of a college, he further explained that there is no community in America itself: "the oppression of the entrepreneur does not shape our daily lives." Abalos contended that the explanation for this suppression—the existence of a silent majority—was false. In his mind such a majority never existed; there was instead, a silenced majority. In order to break free of this and exemplify individual uniqueness, Abalos stated, one must become political: "God is not in the business of keeping whites in power . . . it is not the white man's God, but the god of liberation . . . no

one has the right to squelch that sacredness we all have."

He indicated that the world is not finished—it is for individuals to reshape and guide history. Individuals must take the clay in their own hands and build over the oppression, for the world is not in a state of stagnant permanence as dictated by those in power. The key to such change is a self-esteem that includes the responsibility of an individual's well-being as well as a responsibility for the lives of others. The defeatist attitude that a single person cannot make a difference, in his mind, must be struck down. Everyone, he felt, like Marx said, has an insatiable need to create an archetypal drive that must be liberated from unnecessary barriers which obstruct that creation.

In conclusion, he suggested things individuals could do to abate the drive of cultural oppression. His ideas were to form coalitions that cut across racial boundaries, to change the faculty and course of study to portray a more realistic cultural vantage point, to form affinity groups, to conduct reports, to hold lectures, to get involved in government, and for individuals not to fight among themselves when attempting to achieve the same goals. As Martin Luther King Jr. suggested, individuals must not "be afraid of tension".

After the lecture was over, Abalos made it clear that European-Americans do not have to be left out in this education transformation. He stressed that they have just as much culture as anyone else. The transformation is, in his mind, to benefit humanity as a whole, as well as the humanity in each individual.

Bennett Honors King By Reminding Us of "The Dream"

By Ben White

On Thursday January 17, at 8:00 p.m., Kenyon College was visited by Lerone Bennett Jr., senior editor of *Ebony* Magazine. Joining Bennett, for the ceremonies that marked celebrating Martin Luther King, Jr. week, was the Central State University Choir. This nationally renowned choir was conducted by William Henry Caldwell, and accompanied on piano by Beth Hull.

The turnout at Rosse Hall was better than might have been expected on a night when so many were glued to their televisions, keeping up on events in the Gulf. There were roughly one hundred people in attendance who were treated first to the Central State Choir's rousing rendition of *Lift Every Voice and Sing*. It was the perfect start to an evening that was to be filled with the inspirational music of the choir and the equally stirring words of Lerone Bennett, Jr. The choir continued their first set with *Rockin' Jerusalem*, *A Mighty Fortress is Our God*, *Alleluia*, and *Alleluia The Mount of Olives*. As the choir built up steam they were greeted with several standing ovations from an obviously impressed Kenyon crowd. Almost all of the songs the choir performed included solos that, as the conductor later informed the audience, were often improvisational, occurring whenever members of the forty-five person choir were moved to come forward. After the choir finished to another standing ovation, Dr. Frank Hale introduced Mr. Bennett.

Lerone Bennett has been at *Ebony* magazine since 1954, when he joined the publication as an assistant editor. He received his B.A. from Morehouse College, the alma mater of the man to whom the night

was dedicated, Dr. Hale. Bennett was friends with King during their Morehouse days. He too was an integral part of the Civil Rights Movement of the Sixties, that, as, Mr. Bennett so correctly pointed out, continues to this day. He has published numerous books, poems and short stories. In 1968 he won acclaim for his book *William Styron's Nat Turner: Ten Black Writers Respond*. His other books include *Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America—1619 to 1966* and *What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King Jr.*, which received the Patron Saints Award of the society of Midland Authors. He also wrote *Black Power U.S.A.*, *The Human Side of Reconstruction, 1867 to 1877*, *Pioneers in Protest, Shaping of Black America*, *Wade in the Water*. In addition to his many accomplishments, Mr. Bennett is a Fellow of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters and serves as an advisor to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In 1978, Mr. Bennett won the sought after Literature Award from the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Bennett is not only an accomplished man, he is also an effective public speaker. With humor and passion, he was able to touch upon a broad range of subjects. For instance, he referred often to how saddened Martin Luther King would have been at the start of this bloody war in the Gulf, referring to the day it began as the "... most violent day in the history of human welfare." As he reminded people of the nature of King's dream, he warned that in America today, King's dream was rapidly becoming a nightmare. He said that while the movement of the Sixties may

have "destroyed the visible signs of racism", the invisible ones are still with us. He described blacks in America today as being "permanent refugees." He made the point that while in certain respects the black movement had made advances, the unemployment level of blacks was lower in the 1960's than it is to-

day.

Mr. Bennett proposed a series of three tasks that had to be accomplished before we could have any hope of fulfilling Dr. King's dream. The first task is to mobilize the black community in a crusade to transform the

see BENNETT page 12



Shannon Redy takes part in the building of the world's largest Christmas wreath.

photo by Rob Broeren

Mozart Concert Called Breathtaking

By Kelly Brown

The Kenyon College Department of Music hosted the January 16 performance by The Mozarteans Players. The piano trio played four classical selections before an audience at Rosse Hall. They included two pieces by Mozart, as well as works by Beethoven and Haydn.

Formed in 1978, the trio consists of Steven Lubin on fortepiano, Stanley Ritchie playing classical violin, and Myron Lutzke on the classical cello.

The evening commenced with Divertimento in B flat Major, by Mozart. The piece began with an energetic Allegro assai, moving on to the Adagio. This section was wonderful, featuring the passionate, mournful wailing of the violin in a solo. The last portion, the Rondeaux: Tempo di Menuetto, contained a cello solo, allowing Lutzke to showcase his talent with the same forceful spirit as the section. In all, it was beautifully moving.

The next piece played was a trio in C Ma-

jor, by Haydn. This also began with an Allegro, a lively melody. The next movement, the Andante, was haunting. The music came across as calm, sedate, then became fiery and strong. The third movement, the Finale: Presto, was quick in tempo. It featured music with direction, a repetition of patterns that alternated between the piano and the other musicians. This selection displayed the talent of the players as they worked with the complicated passages, and was arresting in its beauty and execution.

Following an intermission, the group performed Variations in C Major, for fortepiano solo, which showcased Lubin, and allowed his talent to shine. The evening closed with a trio in E flat Major, by Beethoven. Again, they breathed life into the piece, ending the concert with a magnificent performance.

The concert as a whole was fabulous. Every piece was filled with passion and spirit. The talent of the trio was beyond compare. This performance was one critic described, "breathtaking."

Collin's Exhibit Displays "Contrast"

By Kristin Rogers

Larry Winston Collins' exhibit, displayed from January 16-23 emphasized the idea of "contrasts." The textures, techniques, and ideas used are strikingly different, yet he blends them together in a way that seems both natural and visually appealing. The smooth realism of Collins' expert drawings flows into sharper textures and carvings which reflect his studies in West Africa. This "art fusion", as Collins calls it, is at first glance striking and upon closer study intriguing in detail and texture.

There is variety among pieces as well. From sophisticated pencil drawings like "Embrace" and "Raise the Flag", to primitive animal designs like "African Frog" and "Dehamey Snake". In addition, he portrays a blending of both techniques in "Rhythm

Dancing" and "Home Boy", Collins' versatility and ability allows him to represent a theme in more than one way.

"Raise the Flag", a pencil drawing, was a particularly beautiful work. It focuses on several pairs of hands thrusting upward on a flagpole. The flag itself is not shown, but the strength and power of the hands pushing and the general upward motion of the lines in the piece to the pole displayed a sense of pride and vigor.

Another impressive pencil drawing was "Heritage". The background is a texture probably inspired by African wood carvings, and the center is a "tear" in the paper shaped like Africa. Looking through this "window" are beautifully drawn, expressive, distinct faces. The emotion shown by these individual people was beautiful to look at.



Voices from the

Tower

By John Roman

As the United States enters its second week of war, the public continues to mindlessly follow the President and the U.N. in supporting our actions in the Middle East. In a most distressing display, protests and protestors are widely maligned in a sort of historical instant replay of the strife surrounding Vietnam. Americans have surrounded themselves with their patriotism and a truly undemocratic belief that it is too late to criticize the war. Such "patriotism" only serves to undermine democracy and its tenets.

With that in mind, I would like to make my position clear on the "Showdown in the Gulf". Saddam Hussein can have Kuwait. I don't care.

Before we break out our dark suits and begin the time honored tradition of war of burying our friends and relatives, perhaps we should take a moment and reflect, and continue to reflect, on whether this war is worth the pain it is just beginning to bring us.

Oil and jobs were the first call to arms for Americans. Oil prices remain about their pre-invasion levels, with every indication of staying there. The only effect on jobs comes from the war itself which will do wonders for a sagging but recovering economy. War has long been seen as a tonic for economic woes, but seldomly accepted as a valid motivation in civilized society.

Pres. Bush rings the righteous bell of liberty to free the oppressed of Kuwait. However, Kuwait was not exactly a key U.S. ally before the invasion and certainly not a free society. Kuwait was, and will be again, a nation ruled by an outrageously corrupt regime. In the world today the number of oppressed people numbers well into the billions. However, *real politik* of the nineties deems "no oil, no support."

While the threat of nuclear proliferation among Hussein and his terrorist supporters is very real, it seems in our best interest to allow the region to continue to monitor itself. After all, Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear facilities in 1981 and has given every indication it would not hesitate to do so again.

While these factors amount to a somewhat viable justification for intervention, when weighed alongside the ramifications of this conflict, they lose their power.

Americans are dying in the Gulf. They will continue to do so. Even the most optimistic assessments believe they will begin dying in greater numbers in a soon to come ground invasion.

We are now committed to monitoring the Gulf in some military and certainly political fashion for the foreseeable future. The Middle East has been inflamed with war for thousands of years. Most likely, there will be war there forever. If you see your neighbors engaged in their twenty-fifth year of marital warfare, you would hesitate to step in, knowing the resolution won't come from you. We won't solve the Middle East's problems. Now, or ever.

Critical international problems are arising elsewhere in the world, especially in the Baltics, that we are unable to meaningfully address. We have handcuffed ourselves to an enduring campaign and have undermined our ability to serve as an international leader for freedom.

Proliferation of Arab racism is overwhelming the nation and the world at large. We have joined in a conflict with cultures we have not yet begun to understand. To this end, we are certainly not promoting understanding by killing members of the Arab community.

Most importantly, in our war fever, we are losing sight of our democratic ideals. Military press censorship is openly supported in the name of victory. We attack those demonstrating against the war as being anti-American and undermining the morale of our troops and the nation as a whole. We have annihilated the legislative process by handing full control to the President. We worship the flag as though it were a religious icon. Do not speak out, we are told. Do not question our actions. Wave the flag, repeat the pledge, stand behind the nation.

In a democratic society, it would seem clear that those citizens that have the greatest love for their country are most adamantly in favor of demonstrating for their nation. Obviously, the troops in the Gulf are responding to the highest call of duty in our society by willingly volunteering their lives for sacrifice.

For those of us at home, your responsibilities as a citizen command that you voice your position on the conflict, for or against. Arm-chair warriors tossing beer cans at demonstrators on television present a much greater threat to democracy than the demonstrators.

Personally, I intend to join Speak-Out in a march on Washington on Saturday. I invite the community to join in demonstrating to Gen. Schwarzkopf, George Bush and the rest of the world that we support the "thunder and lightning" of peace. We are not peaceniks, opposing all wars. We oppose this war, because it is not just.

Regardless of your position on the war, it is your duty as a citizen to speak out in support of or in opposition to this conflict. If we do not, we may find ourselves returning from Iraq to defend at home the liberty that we have lost.

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Theorist Speaks on Constitution

By Becki Miller

As the war in the Persian Gulf focuses attention on U.S. government actions there, an upcoming lecture by Walter Berns will be an opportunity to examine the origins of the American ideas that make current policy. Berns will speak about "Tocqueville on American Democracy" on Thursday, January 31 at 8 p.m. in the Biology Auditorium. At 4:15 p.m. that same day in Horwitz seminar room, Berns will give an afternoon presentation, "The Ninth Amendment and the Bill of Rights."

"Walter Berns is a leading American Constitutional law theorist. He was a forerunner in the 1960s of the current concern for political theory and moral philosophy in Constitutional law," stated Associate Professor of Political Science Fred Baumann.

Berns joins the Kenyon lecture series from his post at Georgetown University as John M. Olin University Professor in the Department of Government since 1986. He is an adjunct scholar of the American Enterprise Institute and director of the Institute for Educational Affairs. Berns serves as a member of the Judicial Fellows Commission.

The Constitutional scholar served as Alternate U.S. Representative to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in 1983. During 1982-88, he was a member of the National Council on the Humanities. He has published extensively in academic and news journals. Berns has earned Guggenheim, Fulbright, Rockefeller, and Carnegie Teaching Fellowships.

A Phi Beta Kappa Lecturer in 1985-86, Berns is an acclaimed speaker on constitutional matters. He has addressed learned society meetings in the U.S. and eight foreign nations. His books include *In Defense of Liberal Democracy*, *for Capital Punishment: Crime and Morality of the Death Penalty*, and *The First Amendment and the Future of American Democracy*.

Berns attended Reed College and the London School of Economics and Political Science after serving in the U.S. Navy in World War II. He completed his graduate and doctoral work at The University of Chicago.

Berns appearance is a segment of the Lynde and Harry Bradley Lecture Series on Political Philosophy which is coordinated by the Kenyon Department of Political Science.



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WIGGIN' STREET



Lewis Hyde to Speak on Shame

By Vanessa Picard and Heather Frost

On Monday, January 28 at 8:00 p.m., Lewis Hyde, Luce Professor of Art and Politics, will present his lecture "Speechless Shame and Shameless Speech." According to the Faculty Lectureship Series, Hyde will speak on "the boundaries of shame, artists whose labor is marked by a tension between censorship and revelation, the shame that binds our tongues and the shamelessness that sets tongues wagging."

Hyde feels that there are two contending virtues, shamelessness and speechlessness. Shamelessness is embodied in the trickster figure found in many cultures. Although seen as a nuisance, the trickster is inventive and challenges the societal order in part through his candid actions. Speechlessness may seem to be the polar opposite of shamelessness, however, the one could not exist without the other. Speechlessness represents the order which must exist in some form for the society to hold together. Both the respect and the courage to challenge the order of society are needed in order for said society to be truly dynamic.

Hyde is greatly interested in the issue of shamelessness in modern American art—how artists fit into society during this time and in this place. Artists can be seen as the windows or mirrors of change. Candid in their expressions, artists are examples of actual modern tricksters.

The conflict between shamelessness and

speechlessness also works its way into the lives of immigrants. They, or more specifically their children, are faced with different cultures. In order to adapt, they must challenge the cultural orders they know. When an immigrant's child speaks out against a cultural taboo of the parent, that child is establishing a new order for himself. "The story of the immigrant child in America is the story of all of us." By challenging old taboos, we can create our own social order.

Hyde discusses the relationship between censorship and change. The virtue of silence and accepting order leads itself to societal stability, for without it all would be chaotic. Yet people and the societies they form are subject to change. Speechlessness is an adaptive mechanism used to stay abreast of the wave of change. Every culture has a trickster figure in its folklore. The virtue of speechlessness lies in transcending the gap between folklore and reality.

Before coming to Kenyon a year and a half ago, Hyde taught creative writing at Harvard University. He is the author of *The Gift: Imagination and the Erotic Life of Property* and *This Error is the Sign of Love*, a collection of poetry. In 1979, his edition of the selected poems of the Nobel Prize-winning Spanish writer Vicente Aleixandre, *A Longing for the Light* was published. His works have been published in the Kenyon Review, The Paris Review, The Nation, and the American Poetry Review.

PLAY Your Part

Changing Faces of Kenyon

What do you think of Kenyon's reaction to the Gulf Crisis?



photo by Rob Broeren

So far the college is responding in a thoughtful way through the teach-ins as well as providing outlet through the March on Washington. We are seeking to understand the larger implications of the situation.

President Philip Jordan



photo by Rob Broeren

Mixed reaction reflects how Kenyon has diverse political orientation. The peace demonstration was good, but people on both sides need to think more about what's going on over there.

Dave Olsen '91



photo by Rob Broeren

People seem unaware of the crisis—detached, I guess, because we're in Gambier. Most people seem to be against the war, because that's trendy. It's as if now we have a war to demonstrate against, too.

Kristin Beck '94



photo by Rob Broeren

I'm surprised by the lack of support for our action, especially the peace demonstrations, considering the first few days' successes.

Flagg Taylor '93

When you party
remember to...



Don't get wrecked. If you're not sober—
or you're not sure—
let someone else do the driving.

A message provided by this newspaper
and Beer Drinkers of America



Lords Basketball Plagued By Inconsistency Over Break

By John Cooney

The job description for a Kenyon basketball player certainly did not mention long vacations. While the rest of the Kenyon community was enjoying itself at home over the holidays, the Lords took a brief vacation before returning to Kenyon December 26th to prepare for a busy holiday schedule.

The post yule-tide festivities began for the Lords when they played in the four-team Colonial City Classic. Kenyon entered the tournament having never won a game in the classic but all of that was changed when the Lords earned a berth in the finals by beating Tiffin 66-59.

B.J. Kenyon scored 22 points in the game, the beginning of a torrid scoring stretch in which he would lead the team in scoring in seven out of nine games. Andy Kutz scored 15 points, while Matt Alcorn added 12. Devin Oddo was a force on the boards, yanking down 15 rebounds.

The Lords, facing a very strong Muskingum team in the finals, were handily defeated 81-57.

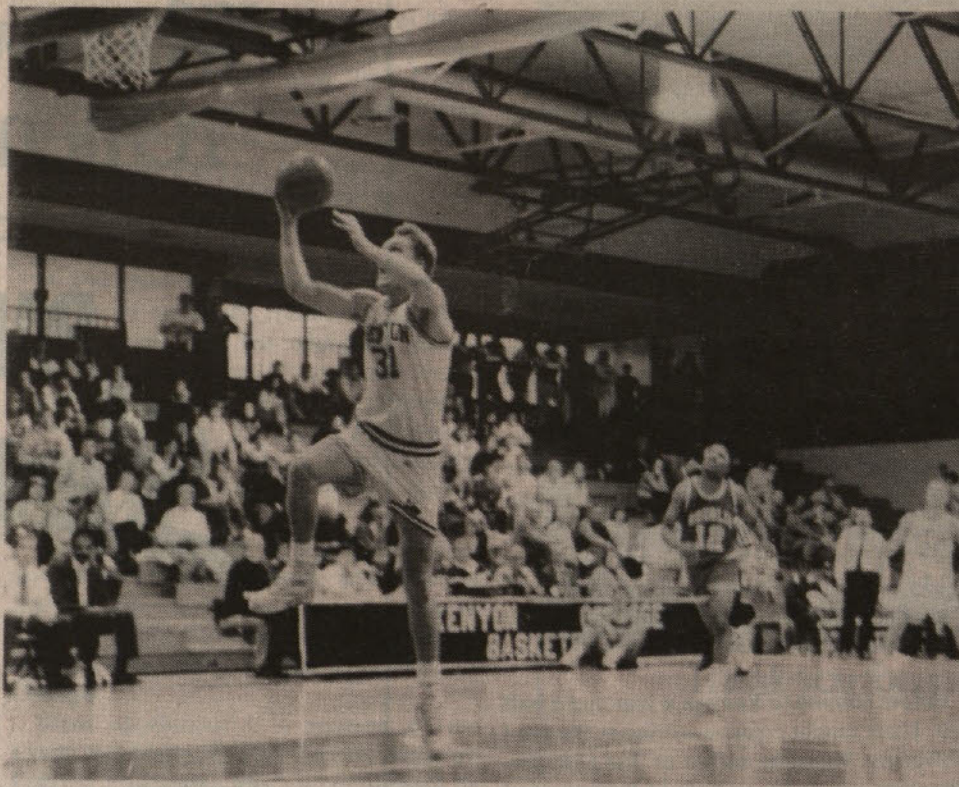
Kutz, who led the team with 19 points, commented that, "it was one of those games where no one was on."

The only other bright spot in the game was Kevin Mills, who handed out six assists. The Lords were outrebounded 38-21 by the huge Muskies team.

Kenyon's next game took them to Springfield to play the ninth-ranked Wittenberg Tigers. The Lords were never in the game, losing by the score of 79-35. No Kenyon player scored in double figures, and the team only shot 27% from the field.

One of the characteristics of the Lords this year has been their ability to rebound from defeat. The Lords demonstrated that trait once again against Denison. The Lords forgot their consecutive losses and handled their archrivals 80-72. Kenyon once again led the team in scoring with 22 points. Alcorn and J.M. Berghous provided the outside shooting for the Lords, combining for 32 points.

Some of the credit for the Lords loose frame of mind entering the Denison game must go to Bill Comar. Comar's tenacity on



Senior B.J. Kenyon soars for an easy two in Kenyon's 69-61 win over Oberlin. photo by Rob Broeren

the court has made him one of the unsung heroes on the team, and his willingness to go to any lengths to keep the team calm off the court makes him equally valuable.

If the Denison game was a holiday highlight for the Lords, the next game against Thiel was one of the lowlights of the season. Kenyon lost at home 68-63 to a team they had already beaten on the road.

The Lords led at half 33-29, but they were unable to hold on in the second half despite the strong play of Kenyon (18 points, 11 rebounds) and Kutz (14, 11).

The Lords continued their inconsistent play over break with a solid 80-70 victory over Earlham. The team trailed 44-36 at the intermission, but they stormed back to win in the second half.

According to Kutz, "the seniors took over."

Mike Seering played a strong game in the pivot. Alcorn provided a spark coming off the bench, scoring 14 points. Kevin Mills

played a near perfect game for a point guard, scoring six points, dishing out five assists, and turned the ball over only once.

In a strong, balanced conference like the NCAC wins on the road are rare. On winnable road game for the Lords was their game against Case Western Reserve. Unfortunately, the Lords did everything but win. They outplayed CWRU, but they lost 69-67. Despite the close score, Kenyon felt that there were too many "close calls." Kutz simply said "we got homered."

The Lords had a chance to tie at the end, but they could not get a shot off. Kenyon had another awesome game with 31 points and nine rebounds, but the team only shot 38%, rarely a winning percentage.

What Is a "Hoosier" Anyway?

By Phil Wilson

With Bob Knight's Indiana University basketball team once again ranked among the top ten in the nation, the attention of the nation's basketball fans turns to Assembly Hall in Bloomington to see what the General's squad has to offer in 1991. Many people will watch Indiana play to see what the fuss over freshman Damon Bailey is all about, others will hope to see Coach Knight throw a chair or two, still others will watch for the lack of anything else to do during the doldrums of a Gambier winter.

However, some will watch for an entirely different reason. There is a breed of basketball fan in this country, cloistered in a state about one hundred and fifty miles to the west, that will watch Indiana basketball for the sole reason it is *Indiana basketball*. In the Gospel According to Knight, Bobby said, "Let there be basketball, and there was, and it was good," good enough to have given Indiana three National Championships in Knight's twenty year career at I.U. Yet other teams have won as often, and certainly with more pro-style flash and power than Knight's squads, which are characterized by sound fundamentals. If slam-bam-thank-you-ma'am schoolyard hoop is what sells tickets these days, what keeps Assembly Hall packed?

The State of Indiana is involved in a torrid, all encompassing, live-and-die love affair with the game of basketball. It is a relationship that involves everyone who calls

The Lords next game took them to the hostile environment of their big city rival, Mount Vernon Nazarene. The "Naz", as it is affectionately known, is a perennial NAIA powerhouse, and its tenacious defense did in the Lords in a 97-77 balmgame.

Kutz said, "we played hard but not smart, and we struggled in our transition defense."

Kenyon proved himself to be king of the city in the game, scoring 21 points and grabbing 12 boards. Alcorn played exceptionally well in the second half and finished with 15 points, while Kutz added 12. Berthoud, who has proven to be a deadly jump shooter, also scored 12.

The Lords returned home to play Oberlin in their first game in front of the students before the home game. Oberlin proved to be the whipping boys for a determined Kenyon team, unwilling to lose on Jeff Pfriem's 21st birthday.

B.J. Kenyon played Oberlin like a cello in the team's 69-61 victory, scoring 32 points and grabbing 17 rebounds. Berthoud continued his good shooting and finished with 12 points. Birthday boy Pfriem played fierce defense and added six points and six rebounds. In addition, sweet-shooting Eric Nuremberger came off the bench to knock down several key jumpers.

The Lords now enter the toughest stretch of their schedule in fine shape. With a record of 11-6, they are exceeding pre-season expectations. They are also 3-2 in the conference, good for a second place tie in the Southern division of the conference. Each game now takes on an added meaning. Kutz said Coach Brown has told them to approach each game like a playoff game.

This week the Lords play two tough teams on the road. Wednesday they play at Ohio Wesleyan, and Saturday they are at Wooster.

One thing the Christmas break did indicate is that it would be hard to find a player in the NCAC having a better year than B.J. Kenyon. *see BASKETBALL page twelve*

him/herself a Hoosier. Basketball is in the soil of the farms, in the driveways of the suburbs, in the backlots and alleyways, and in the high school gymnasiums of small towns throughout the state. From November to February, the Saturday edition of the *Indianapolis Star* carries a spread on high school basketball. On the 11 o'clock news, the first part of the sports segment is inevitably dedicated to top ten action, not in the NCAA, but among teams from Floyd's Knobs, Paoli, and Loogootee, complete with film footage. Local papers put box scores from middle school games on the same page as the NBA's.

Is this a freak of nature, an aberration, an inexplicable addiction? My high school had a basketball team, but I do not recall a time when there were two thousand fans in the gym for a regular season game. My state had a championship tournament, but it certainly did not sell out an arena the size of the Hoosier Dome. No one made a movie about a high school basketball tournament played more than thirty years ago in any other state. Indiana's love of basketball is a reflection of the pride people take in their communities and in their state. It gives something to root for and something to be proud of. In this time of recession for most of the Great Lakes region, people need something to get excited about. Basketball lets people forget about their problems for a while and cheer for the home team, a team made up of players who *see HOOSIER page twelve*

With War On, Sports Seeks Place

As the *Collegian* Sports Editors prepared this week's Sports Pages, one could not help to ask the question: What relevancy do sporting events have during a war?

Now the war in the Persian Gulf enters its second week, and the United States also anxiously awaits Sunday's Super Bowl and continues to watch the NBA, NCAA, and NHL.

So often commentators and announcers glorify plays by analyzing them by using what now seems as inappropriate language. Saying "he has an arm like a cannon" or "there's a real war going on in the trenches" are age-old descriptions to bring sports to a higher level by glorifying the action. These expressions take on an added significance now that American soldiers confront situations calling for similar descriptive language.

It is often during crisis situations that one realizes that sports are not the end all and be all of everything. In this past week, the worst of all crisis situations has reared its ugly head, and now the Super Bowl, ESPN's "Big Monday" and ABC's "Wide World of Sports" pale in comparison to an event played out on a larger stage with people with far more power to control mankind's very fate.

However, there is no reason to begin cancelling events, as some people are suggesting. There is historical precedent for the continuation of sporting events. During World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam, major, as well as minor, sporting events were held, even with some notable stars missing from the games.

President Bush has been determined to keep a calm over the American people by insisting that everyday life should continue. President Bush did declare, "Yes, the Super Bowl should be played."

This should not undermine the seriousness of the situation at hand, and many Americans realize this to be the case. Sports does have a unique place with war. Sports can provide a way for people to maintain some normalcy during the war. Sporting events will also provide an escape from the gloomy news that is reported for the rest of the day without detracting from that news' significance.

So as you watch the Super Bowl this weekend, and undoubtedly you should, let's hope the men at ABC refrain from the use of "the Bills bombed the Giants with an aerial assault" or "the Giants killed the Bills," *see EDITOR page twelve*

"Off the Hill" Goes on Spring Break

By Chris Munster

It's approaching February in Gambier, time to wish you were somewhere else. It's not the your new classes, the housing policy, and let's face it, if you've dealt with ARA until now a few more weeks will not hurt. It's only the weather that makes you wish you were in Florida, right?

Well, "Off the Hill" gets us off just a bit earlier than expected.

Dateline, Tampa: It's come down to two New York teams for Super Bowl XXV. Actually, if you look close, Buffalo is really in Canada, and could become the first "Canadian" team to win the "American" Super Bowl. And what about the New York/Jersey Giants? O.K., so this isn't really the battle for New York, in spite of Madison Avenue's best-laid plans.

As funny as this sounds, the NFC Championship might be more important to the Giants in the grand scheme of things. By proving they could beat the Niners, with Joe Montana, they have potentially done more for the Giant organization. There was a huge psychological obstacle in front of the Giants last Sunday, which they miraculously hurdled. Now, only an immense obstacle remains.

The Buffalo Bills were expected to win and have been saddled with the label as being the best AFC team to play for the Super Bowl in quite some time. Their no-huddle offense created a no-opponent situation last Sunday. Perhaps the experts will stop their talk of Art Shell being Coach of the Year. No Coach of the Year sees his team lose 51-3 in a championship game. With nor without Jay Schroeder, the Raiders are a better team than that.

So who (or what) do you go with this Sunday? The better quarterback? The better defense? The wider margin in last week's game? The relative difficulty in reaching the ultimate game? The betting favorite? The team with the better head coach?

Throw that all together and you have a tie ballgame, with the Bills and Giants getting three votes apiece. Super Bowls normally don't end in ties, let alone still being tied after a couple of possessions. My mind tells me the Bills, my heart the Giants.

Mind: The Bills have arranged such a powerful offense with Kelly calling plays out of the no-huddle that the Giants will not be able to counter fast enough, allowing the Bills to jump out to a huge early lead, thus devastating the grind-it-out attack of the Giants. Also, Bruce Smith proves his billing as defensive Player-of-the-Year and Darryl Talley establishes himself as a new star, which is long overdue anyway.

Heart: The Giants have Bill Belichick, who has figured out ways to stop any offense this year. They also have Lawrence Taylor. Do not write him off for this game. He has one big game in the big show left in him, and he uses it on Sunday. The seasoned veterans, with Super Bowl experience, show durability and patience during the intense, grueling defensive battle. Jeff Hostetler has not made a mistake yet, and has one more week of magic left in him. And Matt Bahr has one more kick in him as well. Bill Parcells looks like a coach who holds a Vince Lombardi Trophy, and Marv Levy just doesn't fit the bill.

The Giants are best when the odds are stacked against them, because Bill Parcells is the best when the odds are stacked against his

team. He is a master motivator and do not think for a moment that he will not use that six-point underdog business (with all respects to Paul Tagliabue) to inspire the Giants to victory.

However, will that be enough against a team whose time has apparently come? After all, the AFC cannot go on like this forever in late January.

Heart 20, Mind 17. Only one more year, AFC.

Dateline, Miami: Up until that 49ers-Giants game, the best of the playoffs was in Miami, where Dan was the man in leading the Dolphins past the Chiefs. Despite that, the Chiefs had the most courageous performer of the post-season in Steve DeBerg. One late holding call separated the Chiefs from winning with a short field goal attempt by Nick Lowery.

Raghib Ismail provided viewers with the "best play that never was." His 91-yard punt return against Colorado in the Orange Bowl still ranks as the most exciting play in college football in quite some time. It's something about that old, falling apart stadium that brings out the best in football players. Unfortunately, that was probably the last time the Rocket touched a ball playing for Notre Dame.

While we're in Miami, it's good to know that the old Hurricanes are back and their little masquerade of sportsmanship is now over. Miami undid everything they strived for this year in one half of football in the Cotton Bowl. It's a shame that teams like Miami can amass 202 yards in penalties and still win 46-3. What would happen if just once, I mean four uninterrupted quarters, Miami could just play football?

Dateline, Orlando: Leave it to that all-important, time-honored tradition such as the Florida Citrus Bowl to give us the first split National Champion in 12 years. Georgia Tech, playing a mediocre-at-best Nebraska squad, ran all over the Cornhuskers 45-21. I'm still not in shock over the final score than I am in the Final Poll, which had the Coaches Poll with the Yellow Jackets on top.

The bottom line should be this: If a team goes into January 1 as the top team in both polls and wins that day/night, then it leaves the stadium as the number one team.

While in Orlando, did anyone see Scott Skiles' record-setting performance with his 30 assists against the team that nine-out-of-ten teams surveyed said they'd like to play in nine-out-of-ten games, the Denver Nuggets? The only other response was a split between the Sacramento Kings and the Cleveland Cavaliers without Mark Price.

Other quick dashes from this loaded Christmas Break: If there is a team out there to challenge UNLV, then it is North Carolina, with its deep rotation . . . The Big East is far and away the best conference in the NCAA this year . . . When was the last time a player dominated the game like Shaquille O'Neal? . . . The Ohio State-Indiana game the other night was as exciting a Big Ten game as I've ever seen . . . The best story in the NBA this year is Bernard King, followed by Blazers and Celtics . . . When will common sense prevail in New York and Al Bianchi is fired as G.M. of the Knicks . . . The Chicago Blackhawks look really good to win the Stanley Cup, with Calgary showing no present signs of stepping forward. The Rangers still look good to challenge in the Wales Conference . . . Next week: Pete Rose.

Ladies Improve, But Have Long Way To Go

By Gordon Center

The Kenyon Ladies Basketball team has been staying true to its New Year's resolution. That is, the Ladies are improving as a team and coming closer to a win in the highly competitive NCAC.

The Ladies kicked off the New Year by challenging NCAC rival Wittenberg University at Tomsich Arena on January 3. The Kenyon Ladies were well aware of the fact that Wittenberg was ranked number ten in the nation.

The game was a display of Junior talent on the team. Juniors Nicole Dunn and Diane Rochat combined for more than 50 percent of the Ladies total score. Dunn, Rochat, and Sarah Pratt also pulled down nineteen rebounds.

Yet even with tough offense such as this the Ladies were unable to beat Wittenberg. Wittenberg defeated the Ladies 65-39.

The Ladies next game was against another NCAC rival. The Ladies played at Denison University just two days later. The Ladies playing their second game in three days, were tired coming into this match up while Denison, having had time off, came into the game full of energy.

Nicole Dunn again led the Ladies in scoring, with twelve points. She was joined by Sophomore guard Beth Burrey who scored 10 points for the night. Senior Shelley Webb had a season high seven assists. However not everything fell into place for the Ladies that night and Denison beat them 88 to 50.

Two of the Ladies next three games were almost wins in the NCAC. The Ladies lost two extremely close games to Earlham College and to Case Western Reserve University.

In their first match up, the Ladies traveled to Earlham. The Ladies lost this game by only three points. The Ladies were led by Senior Shelley Webb and Dunn who both scored seventeen points. It seemed as though the Ladies scoring machine could not be stopped. At half time the Ladies were down only ten points, 26 to 36. In the second half they outscored Earlham but were unable to score the critical three points to win the game.

The Ladies also suffered another disappointing loss to Case Western Reserve University. The Ladies playing at Tomsich Arena, with greater confidence in themselves after the game against Earlham challenged Case from the start. At half time the score was six points in favor of visiting Case. Yet the Ladies were not daunted by this challenge, they continued with the pressure they had been exerting all game long.

Shelly Webb led the Ladies with rebounds by pulling down nine total. Webb also led the team in points by scoring eighteen followed by Sophomore Beth Burrey who scored seventeen. However even with excellent defense and offense the Ladies were not able to stem the tide of fresh players Case threw at them. With greater depth on their team, Case was able to wear down Kenyon. Case ended up beating the Ladies 64 to 57 in a disappointing loss.

It could be expected that the Ladies and their coach would have a hard time maintaining a positive attitude, but this is not the case. Diane Rochat said that "Coach Roberts has helped us keep a positive attitude all throughout the season. She never lets us think about the negative, only the positive."

The Ladies play the College of Wooster this Saturday.

Swimmers Get Fast Down South

By Grant Tennille

The Lords and Ladies spent much of their holiday break in sunny Florida in pursuit of faster times and healthy tans. The annual trip marks the beginning of the push toward the conference and national meets, as the swimmers gear up for the touch competition they will face in the coming weeks.

Speed training was a top priority for both teams, and their success has been reflected by outstanding performances in recent meets.

While visiting the sunny South, the Lords and Ladies made a stop in Atlanta for a tri-meet at Emory University where they faced the host team as well as the Division I Georgia Bulldogs. Georgia, boasting a strong men's team, and a nationally-ranked women's squad defeated both the Lords (132-106) and the Ladies (121-102), but the close scores indicate that Kenyon is extremely capable of hanging tough with Division I competition. Their success against their Division III counterparts is, of course, legendary, and Emory was no exception, as they fell to both the Ladies (149-87) and the Lords (128-78).

Faster times marked both squads' performances with the Lords showing particular improvement. Juniors John Landreth and Karl Slatoff were Kenyon's only overall winners, as they captured the 200 and 50 yard Freestyle events respectively.

The Lords freshmen continued to make strong contributions to the team's efforts, as Todd Giardinelli took second overall in the 500 freestyle, while Chad Stedman grabbed a third place finish in the 200 butterfly. Slatoff was particularly impressed by the squad's improvement, and felt that the Florida trip was largely responsible for the strong perfor-

mances.

"We really concentrated on our speed work on the trip, and everyone is swimming faster. We are starting to get ready for the conference meet, and most of the guys who will qualify for Nationals will do it there."

When asked how the youth of the Lords' squad might effect their success in the big meets to come, Slatoff quickly dismissed the experience question.

"We do have a young team, but the younger guys have been swimming fast. They are improving along with the rest of us, and we will be ready for the big meets."

This sentiment was strongly echoed by Ladies' Senior Kami Matthews, as she spoke of the younger Ladies.

"The freshmen have been swimming out of their minds!" she exclaimed, and indeed they have. At Emory, Jessica Berkowitz turned in another strong performance, taking third place overall in the 1000 yard freestyle. Sophomore standout Jen Carter was in fine form as well, capturing second in the 200 I.M. while improving her National qualifying time of 2:12.04. Matthews, who is having her finest season as at Kenyon, placed third overall in the 200 free. She has now qualified for Nationals in eight events, including relays, and feels very strongly that the overall strength of the Ladies' squad has contributed much to her personal success.

"We are a great team, and I am enjoying myself more this year than ever before."

That strength was particularly evident last Saturday, as the Ladies scored 318 points, the highest among all Division III entries, at the All-Ohio Invitational. The overall team performance was outstanding, and the year's second victory over rival Miami was an added bonus.

see **SWIMMING** page twelve

Gulf

Continued from page one

the Gulf war. Early in the day United States intelligence assets photographed fires in several oil fields and oil refinery sites. They were burning out of control. The United States blamed Iraq's military for setting the fire. Later in the evening Iraq launched another Scud missile at Tel Aviv. It hit a heavily populated residential area causing at least three fatalities and 70 other casualties.

Reaction in the United States to our actions in the Gulf has ranged the political spectrum. There have been demonstrations both for and against the actions of our government. Those who are opposed to the war chanted "no blood for oil," and "bring the boys home." People who support President Bush's actions are just as fervent in their demonstrations. While protestors to United States policy gain television air time, the vast majority of Americans support the President's actions in committing United States troops to military action. A poll reported on National Public Radio on January 22 placed George Bush's approval rating as "the highest ever tracked; higher than Franklin D. Roosevelt's after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

Protest to the United States policy has also occurred at Kenyon. Before Christmas Break there was an outdoor rally sponsored by Speak Out, a new student group for peace in the Middle East. Before the beginning of hostilities this same group held a silent vigil for peace in the Middle East.

King

Continued from page two

"celebrate the contributions of people of color." She concluded that the College's response to the third annual MLK Week was good given current events. Collins said, "We had pretty good attendance despite events in the Gulf, but we hope for even better attendance next year."

Patriotism

Continued from page five

changes in it through the expression of ideas and opinions, even those which "sicken" people like Mr. Rutter. The 'put up or shut up' theme of Mr. Rutter's remarks is inconsistent with the freedoms he purports to value. Thank you, Mr. Rutter, for reminding "those who are opposed to the war to question what allows them to have that opportunity." Please be reminded that the same freedoms that allow you to express your views in support of the war permit me the opportunity to oppose it—and neither of us gets any brownie points towards "Americanism" merely for holding either view.

Respectfully submitted,
Rebecca R. Miller '93

Bennett

Continued from page six

slums. He explained that many blacks were "crossing over and out" forgetting their root and their obligation to "The Dream." The second task Mr. Bennett described was to mobilize the white American community. He said that the now defunct Coalition of Congress dealt with Civil Rights Reforms needed to be reinstated. He said that white Americas needed, to recognize and reject the racism that in many ways still exists. He suggested there needed to be some kind of white Martin Luther King to free whites from the hatred and fear which prevents equality. Bennett's third task was to try and eliminate what he considered the four greatest evils on earth: Racism, Unemployment, Violence, and Materialism. Only after we accomplished

these goals could we begin to complete 'the dream.' Bennett said that it was "... scandalous dalous to honor the dreamer while we desecrate the dream." He concluded his speech by telling the audience that it was not enough to praise Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but that it was our duty to vindicate him. The evening ended with another series of inspirational songs by the Central State University Choir.

Basketball

Continued from page ten

yon. He ranks second in the conference in scoring at 20.1 a game and third in rebounding with a mark of 9.1 a game. Kenyon has always been a very motivated player, motivated by his goals, which are "to win as many games as possible and win a conference championship."

But after last season the coaches made the mistake of getting B.J. mad, and this has been his payback season. Their first mistake was overlooking him when it came time for the all-conference selections, despite a fine junior season which seemed to warrant some honors.

Then in a pre-season poll Kenyon (the team) was only placed seventh in the conference.

This confirmed in his mind that, "Kenyon gets no respect, not B.J. nor the school." This season Kenyon has raised his game to a level which has made it impossible for the NCAC coaches to overlook the man or the team.

Kenyon has other players who are enjoying seasons that place them among the league leaders. Kutz, scoring at 13.7 a game, is fourth in shooting at 62%. Alcorn (14.3 points per game), leads the conference in three point plays per game with 3.5. Kenyon, Kutz, and Alcorn are all shooting above 80% from the free throw line. Kevin Mills is doing his job of distributing the ball, ranking seventh in the league in assists.

The Lords play over break was inconsistent. They had to play eight games in fifteen days, a schedule more befitting a NBA team rather than a NCAC team.

The Lords were understandably weary at times. Until last Saturday the team had practiced every day since Christmas day. They practiced on New Year's Eve and twice the next day.

Now, however, the Lords appear well rested and ready for the stretch run of conference play.

Hoosier

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you might know, coached by someone you go to church with. Even if Bedford has lost Indiana Limestone, Inc., it still had the State Championship team in 1990.

Webster defines Hoosier as "a resident or native of Indiana." Maybe he should add something about the swish of the net after a pretty jump shot.

Editor

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whatever the case may be in respect for our soldiers in the Gulf.

When Hank Williams Jr. opens the telecast with "Are you ready for some football?", many of us will be thinking, "yes, but not for long." Or perhaps we'll never see that opening used at all. It would be better used at a happier time.

Swimming

Continued from page eleven

The Lords met with equal success scoring 283 points, and also topping the list of Division III entries. Division I Toledo fell to the Lords in a meet which saw both Kenyon

squads place far ahead of their NCAC competition, just another indication that Kenyon is growing ready for the conference meet.

Next weekend may prove to be the best indication of Kenyon's strength and power as the Lords and Ladies host four dual meets including Division I rival Wright State. The excitement is building in the Ernst center, and spectators can be assured of plenty of action.

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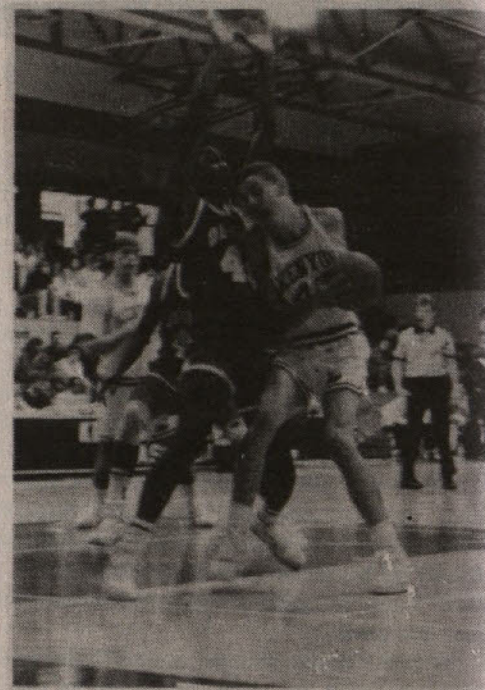


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Center Andy Kutz tries to muscle his way into the lane against the Yeoman.

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